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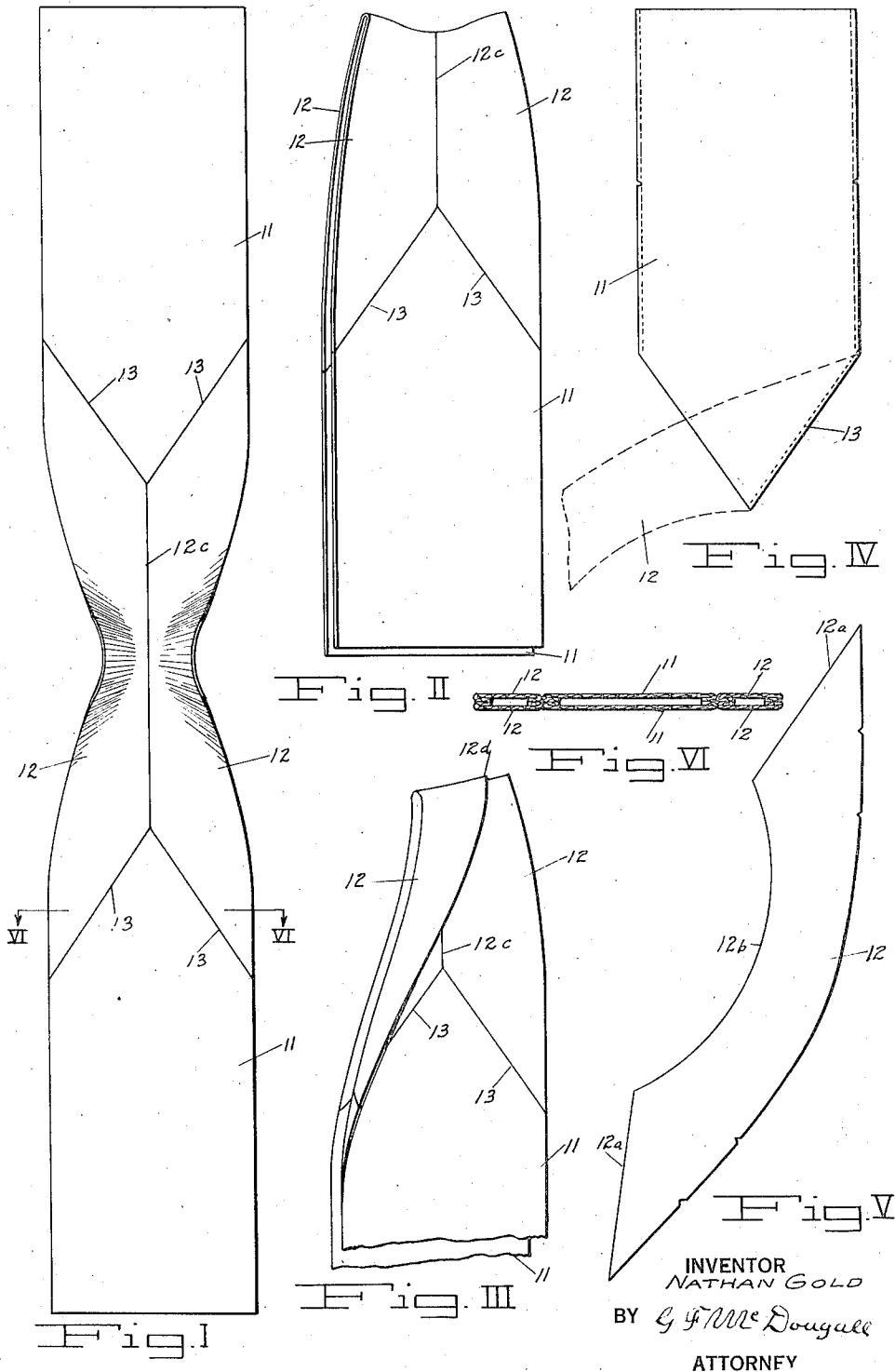
N. GOLD

2,355,290

NECK SCARF

Filed March 25, 1941

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



Aug. 8, 1944.

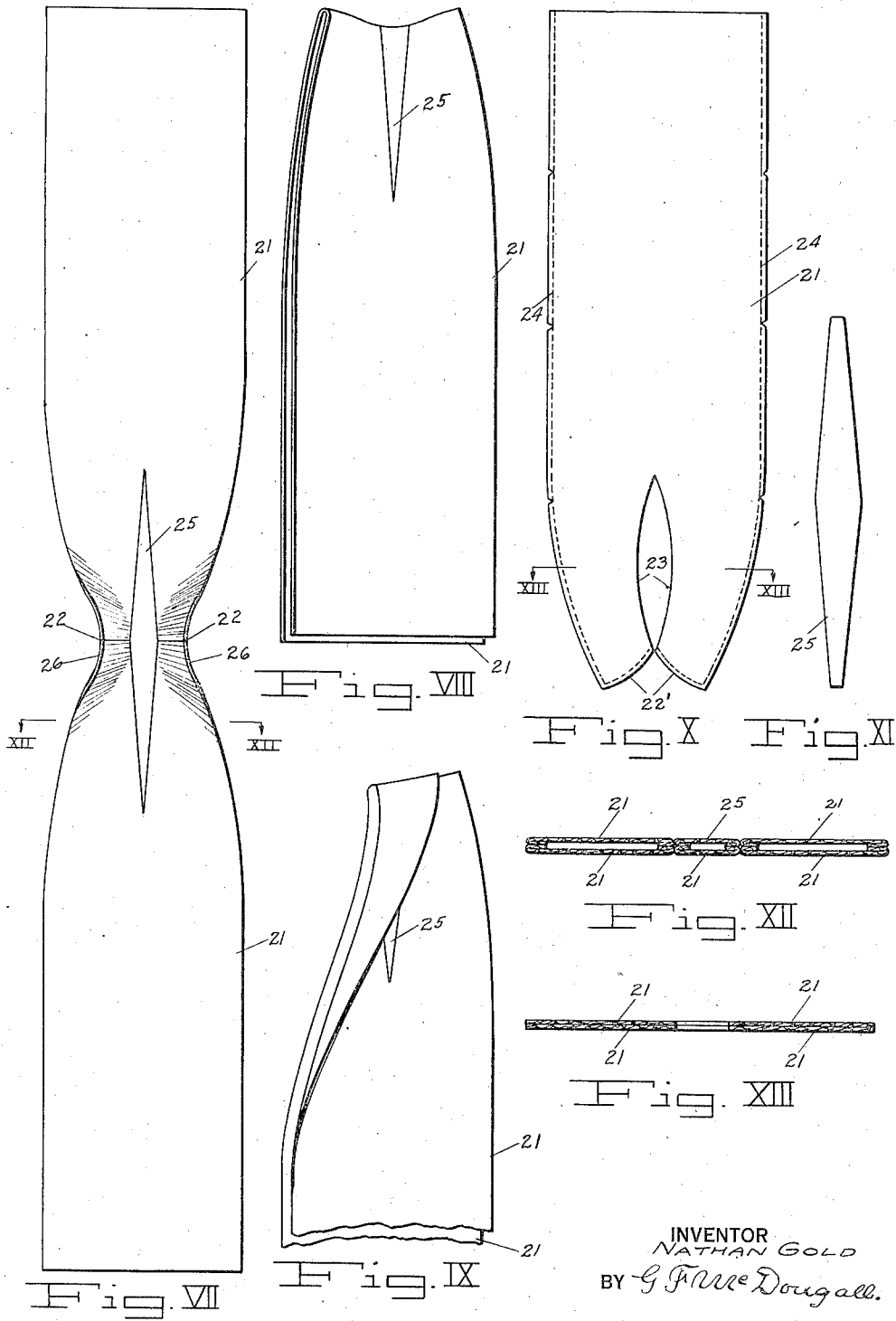
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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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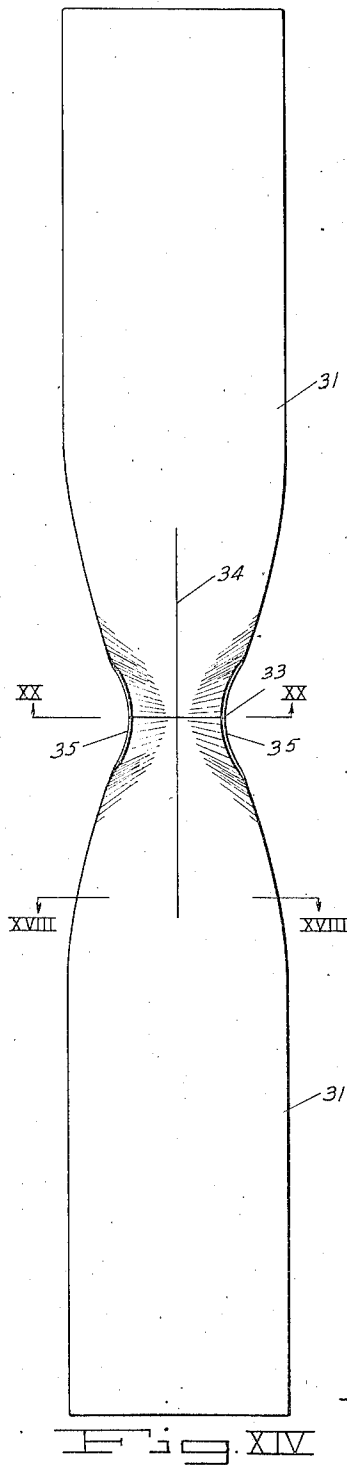
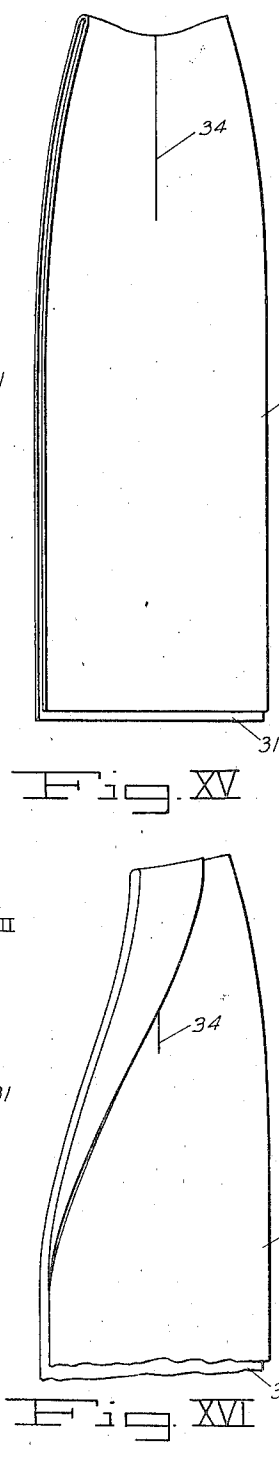
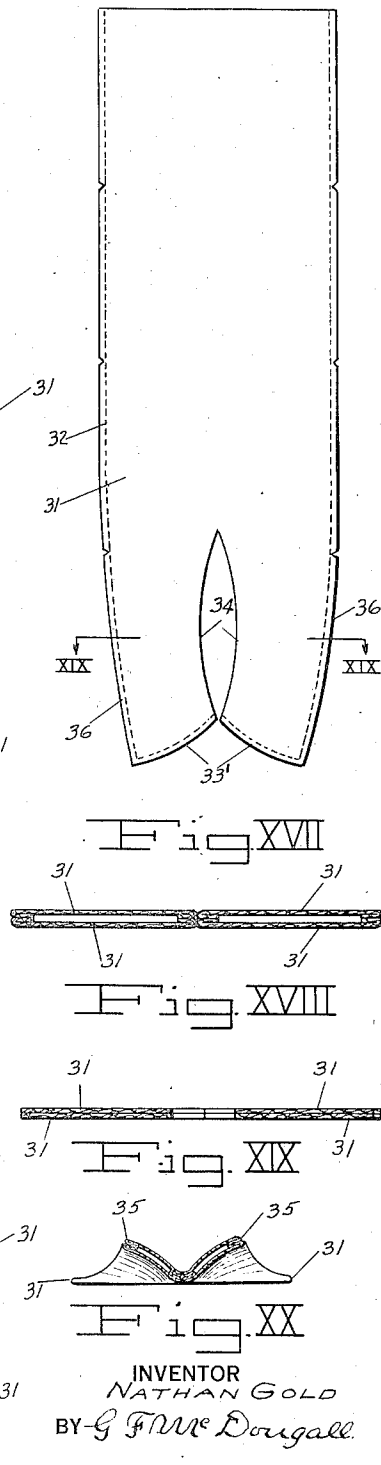
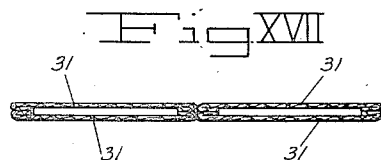
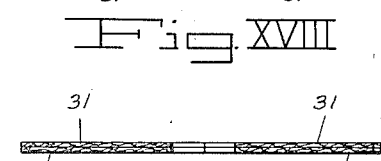
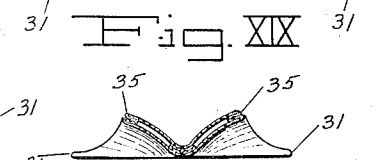
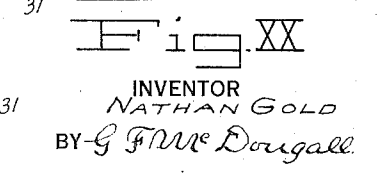
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NECK SCARF

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,355,290

NECK SCARF

Nathan Gold, Portland, Oreg.

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6 Claims. (Cl. 2—91)

This invention relates to a new article of manufacture, a neck scarf that naturally falls into position like a well tailored collar when the user casually places it around his neck, and the method of making the scarf.

Anyone who has ever worn a neck scarf, well knows its chief infirmity, to rope up at the part bent around the neck where it looks any thing but neat.

It is an object of the present invention to produce a neck scarf of silk or any other suitable fabric that naturally folds double without wrinkling or bunching around the wearer's neck, like a tailored collar, and which may easily and readily be worn with one smooth fold under an outer garment with the other smoothly over it to the great improvement in appearance over an ordinary scarf.

It is a further object to devise a method of cutting and rejoining parts of material suitable for a neck scarf in such manner that the median portion of the finished scarf, with respect to the axial line thereof, is substantially shorter than the edges, with the ends of the scarf straight.

Other objects will be at once apparent to those skilled in the draper, tailor and dress making arts, which, with those stated, constitute the purposes of the present invention.

When well cut and made, according to the instructions to follow, the scarf is considerably shorter along the median portion of its axial surface than at the edges bounding such median portion, but not at the ends; hence when the scarf is folded on itself at the center, it will not lie flat while straight, but when the center is bent, as around a wearer's neck, it does lie perfectly flat and smooth.

Drawings illustrating the invention and teaching how to carry it out, accompany and form a part of this specification, in which—the principle, as heretofore stated, is making the center of the scarf shorter in its median zone than it is along the corresponding edges of that zone. Obviously, this can be accomplished by cutting in several different ways; hence I have chosen to illustrate several types of cutting that will produce satisfactory results. It will be a matter of choice and other cuttings are not intended to be excluded.

For the sake of clarity the figures are consecutively numbered. For example, sheet 1 contains Figs. I to VI inclusive and all of the numerals used on that sheet will be plural figure numerals of which the first figure of the numeral indicates the sheet in all cases; that is, all nu-

merals on sheet 1 will commence with the integer 1 and all numerals on sheet 2 will commence with the integer 2, and so on. This can be done since the same part does not appear on different sheets.

Describing the figures on sheet 1:

Fig. I shows a plan view of a completed scarf lying flat and shaded at its central portion to show that there is excess cloth or fullness along the edges when the axial line of the entire scarf is straight. This scarf is made double and turned so that all seams will be on the inside, as shown in Fig. VI.

Fig. II is a view of Fig. I, folded in the middle.

Fig. III is the same as Fig. II with one edge folded over in the form of a tailored collar, which position the scarf naturally assumes when placed around a wearer's neck.

Fig. IV shows a pattern for either one of the two ends, hereinafter designated by the numeral 11.

Fig. V is a plan view of the two side pieces 12, which are alike and which form the central zone of the completed scarf when joined to the ends 11. Four of these are needed to make the scarf double and the manner of stitching it to the end pieces 11 is shown in dotted outline in Fig. IV at 13.

Fig. VI as noted is a section of Fig. I on the line VI—VI.

Describing the figures on sheet 2, which may be identified by figures numbered VII to XIII inclusive. It will be at once observed that the principle here is identical with that employed in the cutting and joining shown on the first sheet, though the pieces are cut differently and instead of two inserts at the side, there is one in the center of each part of the double scarf; the purpose in both cases being to make the axial portion of the scarf shorter than its corresponding bounding edges in the middle only. Describing the figures in detail:

Fig. VII is a plan view of the double scarf according to the invention when stretched out as flat as it will go.

Fig. VIII represents the scarf of Fig. VII folded flat on its center line and in part corresponds to Fig. II of sheet 1.

Fig. IX in part corresponds to Fig. III of sheet 1 and shows the scarf of Fig. VII folded in the form of a tailored collar, which position it naturally assumes when draped around a wearer's neck.

Fig. X represents either end piece of Fig. VII,

the curved lines at the lower ends of it appearing as straight lines in the center of Fig. VII.

Fig. XI represents the double wedge center piece of Fig. VIII as it is cut and before sewing into place.

Fig. XII is a section on XII—XII of Fig. VII.

Fig. XIII is a section taken on XIII—XIII of Fig. X. Sectional views, save XX, are enlarged.

Further detailed descriptions of these figures will be given hereinafter.

Sheet 3, upon which Figs. XIV to XX inclusive appear, very closely follows the other figures and the underlying principle is identical; that is, making the center line of the scarf as to its median axial portion only, shorter than the edges bounding said median portion, which is done by cutting on curved lines and joining two curved edges together, forming a straight line in the center to throw excess fullness to the outside edges of the central zone. It is similar to the structure shown on sheet 2 except that the central wedge portion is omitted. It will be made double as before and when all of its parts are joined together will be turned right side out, leaving the seams on the inside. It will be noted that all of the figures on this sheet show the scarf right side out except Fig. XVII.

Fig. XIV shows a plan view of a completed scarf lying flat and shaded at its central portion to show there is excess cloth or fullness along the edges when the axial line of the entire scarf is straight.

Fig. XV is a view of Fig. XIV folded in the middle.

Fig. XVI is the same as Fig. XV with one edge folded over in the form of a tailored collar, which position the scarf naturally assumes when placed around a wearer's neck.

Fig. XVII represents either end piece of Fig. XIV, the curved lines at the lower ends of it appearing as straight lines in the center of Fig. XIV.

Fig. XVIII is a section on line XVIII—XVIII, Fig. XIV.

Fig. XIX is a section on line XIX—XIX, Fig. XVII.

Fig. XX is a section at XX—XX, Fig. XIV, showing the fullness at the center at the point of cutting the section line. Ignoring the position of seams, this figure may be regarded as a similar section of either or both the other scarfs shown on the other sheets.

Further describing the drawings, 11 represents the end pieces of which there are four in the double scarf illustrated and they will be identical in shape but may be made of different colors or widely different fabrics such as fine woolen goods backed by silk, or any other combination. The scarf naturally falls into the shape shown in Fig. III, save that the lap in that figure has been shown shorter on top than the lower one, for clarity of the drawing.

In cutting pieces for making this scarf, four pieces like 11 will be cut and stitched together in pairs as per Fig. IV. Four pieces like 12, Fig. V, will be cut and two will be sewed as at 13 to the diagonal ends of 11, that is two on each side which need not be of the same material or color but will be the same pattern.

It is to be noted that the outer convexly curved boundary of 12 is much longer than the inner concave boundary, hence when the ends 12a are respectively attached as shown in Fig. IV and opposite concaved boundaries 12b are stitched together to form the seam 12c, Fig. I, the outside

edges of the middle portion of the scarf have a decided fullness as shown at the middle of Fig. I, or the section XX on sheet 3 may be used to represent a section at that point.

Thus it is seen that the scarf will naturally drape around a wearer's neck, like a tailored collar, for the following reasons: The axial length is less than the edge length at the median portion and the edges of the median portion are curve cut with such fullness that when curved around a wearer's neck, folded over, there is the right amount of cloth at all points to form a proper collar. The ends of the scarf being unchanged, naturally fall straight down.

The scarf may be draped before putting on a coat, the flap 12d, Fig. III, raised up against the wearer's neck, the coat collar lifted into place and the flap lowered, making a neat assembly; or, especially in women's coats, the scarf may be attached by pins and will look like an attached collar, save for the free ends of the scarf, which may also be pinned if desired. Thus the wearer has the coat to wear with no scarf or with either side of the same scarf, making three distinct appearances.

It may be noted that the finished scarf has no center seam normal to the axial line when using this method of cutting.

Further explaining Figs. VII to XIII inclusive on sheet 2. A piece of material long enough to make a scarf, doubled, may be taken; or two scarf pieces of varying material or color may be selected as hereinbefore indicated. I cut two ends, 21, that is four pieces similar to the double end-piece shown in Fig. X, cutting the ends curved as at 22' and cutting out a lozenge shaped piece as at 23. I make two of these end pieces preferably double as shown, which are sewed as indicated at 24. Then I cut a double wedge 25, Fig. XI, also double. Note that the ends 22' are curved and will afterwards become the median portion of the completed scarf. The curved ends 22' of the two assemblies 21 are joined together and become the normal seam 22 in Fig. VII. The double wedge 25 is set into the double lozenge shaped opening resulting from joining the curved ends 22', to give the result shown in Fig. VII, where the curved boundaries 23 have been brought over to a straight line which puts a fullness into the marginal edges of the median portion and the resulting fullness at the edges causes them to show as at 26. The section, Fig. XX on sheet 3, may be inspected and applied as if it were a section taken at the center of Fig. VII, save that it does not contain the element 25.

By the cutting and joining as shown in these seven figures, I reach a practically identical result as with the cutting in Figs. I to VI inclusive, substantially the only difference being the location of the seams and again I get a scarf that will drape like a well tailored collar for the same reasons given heretofore. No further description of Figs. VIII, IX, XII and XIII is deemed necessary to a full understanding of this sheet since it is almost identical with the similar figures on sheet 1.

Describing Figs. XIV to XX inclusive. I first cut four end pieces 31 and sew them together as shown at 32. The end pieces 31 have curved ends 33' which afterwards become the straight seam 33. See Fig. XIV. Lozenge shaped cuts 34 are made and joined together without an inserted piece in this case and eventually become the straight seam 34 in Fig. XIV, and the result will be the same as in Figs. VII to XIII on sheet

2. A fullness will develop at 35, more clearly shown at 35 in Fig. XX because the edges in the median portion of the completed scarf are longer in the median portion but not at the ends, as shown in Fig. XIV, and the outside curves 36 will be a little different than where an insert is used. But an experienced cutter will have no difficulty in deciding just what curve to use, which also varies with the widths of material used. The final result as before is a scarf that naturally falls into shape like a tailored collar; see Fig. XVI.

There are doubtless many variations of cutting, other than those shown, that will produce approximate results, but to do so they must result in a scarf that with respect to the median portion only, the axial line is enough shorter than the edges bounding the median portion to produce the requisite fullness of the edges.

Having fully disclosed my invention so that those skilled in tailoring and drapery can easily attain the desired result, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A neck scarf, the central portion of which is formed to drape collar-like when axially folded, comprising two similar flat end portions, a central portion with its axial line shorter than its outside edges, an inset rhomboidal gore along the axial line of said central portion, said end portions merging into the central portion, said central portion being full along both outside edges and being made full by removal of a portion of the material thereof from the axial central portion and joinder of the resulting edges to said inset rhomboidal gore.

2. The structure as claimed in claim 1 wherein the parts are all in duplicate and the scarf made double with the seam laps on the inside.

3. A neck scarf adapted to drape collar-like when worn axially folded, comprising two similar flat end portions merging into a central portion therebetween, said central portion being irregularly curved convexly on both outside edges and full along said edges, said fullness being greatest at the middle and decreasing to nothing where the central portion merges into the end portions.

4. A neck scarf adapted to drape collar-like when worn axially folded, comprising two similar flat end portions, a central portion with its axial line shorter than its outside edges, said end portions merging into the central portion, said central portion being full along both outside edges and being made full by removal of a portion of the material thereof from the axial central portion and joinder of the resulting edges to shorten the axis with respect to the outside edges.

5. A neck scarf formed to drape collar-like around a wearer's neck, with two flat pendent end portions and a median collar portion, the edges of the median portion being full, and the axis shorter than the edges, said scarf being joined in the center by lateral seams, said fullness being gradual from the pendent portions to the center of the collar portion.

6. The article as claimed in claim 5 when the same is made double and turned inside out so that the seam laps are on the inside.

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